

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT • FISCAL YEAR 2023

### Southwest Georgia Regional Educational Service Agency Camilla, Georgia

**Including Independent Auditor's Report** 



Southwest Georgia Regional Educational Service Agency		
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### Finding

**Management's Corrective Action for Finding** 



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Brian P. Kemp, Governor of Georgia
Members of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia
Members of the State Board of Education
and
Dr. Jason Miller, Executive Director and Members of the
Southwest Georgia Regional Educational Service Agency Board of Control

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance and the related notes (financial statement) of the Southwest Georgia Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA), a component unit of the State of Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the respective changes in fund balance of the general fund and the related notes of the RESA for the year ended June 30, 2023, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement* section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the RESA, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statement, the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance was prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the RESA and the Georgia Department of Education and is not intended to be a complete presentation of the RESA's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses nor does it constitute a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the RESA's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the date of the financial statement, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
  opinion on the effectiveness of the RESA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is
  expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the RESA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### Restriction on Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the RESA's management, members of the Board of Control, and the Georgia Department of Education and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

They S. Huff

Greg S. Griffin State Auditor

February 13, 2025



### SOUTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	GENERAL
	FUND
	 _
REVENUES	
State Funds	\$ 1,015,055.89
Federal Funds	524,914.00
Charges for Services	308,639.61
Investment Earnings	3,614.89
Miscellaneous	 1,640,021.30
Total Revenues	3,492,245.69
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	
Current	
Support Services	
Pupil Services	626,873.45
Improvement of Instructional Services	2,275,606.21
General Administration	177,414.33
Business Administration	140,000.06
Maintenance and Operation of Plant	171,256.02
Total Expenditures	3,391,150.07
Revenues over Expenditures	101,095.62
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Transfers Out	(133,086.89)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(31,991.27)
The change in this bulline	(31,331.27)
Fund Balance - Beginning	 471,240.27
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 439,249.00

#### NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY

#### **Reporting Entity**

The Southwest Georgia Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA), a component unit of the State of Georgia was created by the General Assembly to provide shared services to improve the effectiveness of educational programs and services of local school systems, to provide instructional programs directly to selected local school systems, and to provide Georgia Learning Resources System services.

RESAs are neither county nor independent school systems. Rather, they are service agencies, partly funded by the state, created to provide educational and support services to a group of school systems. Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) §20-2-270.1 and §20-2-271 enumerates the specific kinds of assistance RESAs must provide to member school systems. Each RESA is governed by a board of control composed of the school superintendent of each member school system, the president or highest administrator of each member postsecondary institution, and a local public or regional library director appointed by the director of the Office of Public Library Services of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. RESAs are subject to the rules of the State Board of Education that govern local school systems except where explicitly stated otherwise.

RESAs may acquire, lease, purchase, or dispose of real or personal property and may incur debts for those purposes subject to the approval of the board of control. The property will be held in the name of the RESA. RESAs may sell or provide at a reasonable cost, goods to Georgia private schools. RESAs also may provide services relating to non-educational areas such as sales and service of audio-visual equipment, sales of office supplies and consumable educational materials. RESAs have latitude to identify and provide within their available resources other non-educational services to member school systems.

#### **NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the RESA has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the RESA and Georgia Department of Education. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance is not intended to be a complete presentation of the RESA's assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses nor does it constitute a complete set of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The more significant of the RESA's accounting policies are described below.

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The RESA reports one major governmental fund, the general fund, which is the RESA's primary operating fund.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are reported on the financial statement. The RESA uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The RESA considers certain revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available

if they are collected within sixty days after year-end. The RESA considers intergovernmental revenues to be available if they are collected within 120 days after year-end. Interest is considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

The RESA funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program costs are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance the program. It is the RESA's policy to first apply grant resources to such programs, followed by cost-reimbursement grants, then general revenues.

#### **New Accounting Pronouncement**

In fiscal year 2023, the RESA adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This statement defines subscription-based information technology arrangements and provides uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. Under this statement, a government is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use asset for contracts that meet the definition of a subscription-based information technology arrangement. The adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the RESA's financial statement.

#### **Depreciation Expense**

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method for all assets, except land and is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of capital assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2023, was \$2,645.70 and was charged to improvement of instructional services. Capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives of depreciable capital assets are as follows:

	Capitalization		Estimated	
	_	Policy	Useful Life	
<b>Buildings and Improvements</b>	\$	5,000.00	5 years	
Equipment	\$	5,000.00	5 years	

#### **Amortization Expense**

The RESA does not have any amortization expense.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### **NOTE 3: OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)**

#### **Georgia School Personnel Post-Employment Health Benefit Fund**

**Plan Description:** Certified teachers and non-certified public-school employees of the RESA as defined in §20-2-875 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) are provided OPEB through the School OPEB Fund - a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare

plan, reported as an employee trust fund and administered by a Board of Community Health (Board). Title 20 of the O.C.G.A. assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms of the group health plan to the Board. Information about the OPEB plan is available in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which is publicly available at <a href="https://sao.georgia.gov/statewide-reporting/acfr">https://sao.georgia.gov/statewide-reporting/acfr</a>.

Benefits Provided: The School OPEB Fund provides healthcare benefits for retirees and their dependents due under the group health plan for public school teachers, including librarians, other certified employees of public schools, regional educational service agencies and non-certified public school employees. Retiree medical eligibility is attained when an employee retires and is immediately eligible to draw a retirement annuity from Employees' Retirement System (ERS), Georgia Judicial Retirement System (JRS), Legislative Retirement System (LRS), Teachers Retirement System (TRS) or Public-School Employees Retirement System (PSERS). If elected, dependent coverage starts on the same day as retiree coverage. Medicare-eligible retirees are offered Standard and Premium Medicare Advantage plan options. Non-Medicare eligible retiree plan options include Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA), Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) and a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP). The School OPEB Fund also pays for administrative expenses of the fund. By law, no other use of the assets of the School OPEB Fund is permitted.

**Contributions:** As established by the Board, the School OPEB Fund is substantially funded on a payas-you-go basis; that is, annual cost of providing benefits will be financed in the same year as claims occur. Contributions to the School OPEB Fund from the RESA were \$26,815.00 for the year ended June 30, 2023. Active employees are not required to contribute to the School OPEB Fund.

#### **NOTE 4: RETIREMENT PLANS**

#### **Teachers Retirement System of Georgia (TRS)**

**Plan Description:** All teachers of the RESA as defined in O.C.G.A. §47-3-60 and certain other support personnel as defined by O.C.G.A. §47-3-63 are provided a pension through the Teachers Retirement System of Georgia (TRS). TRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, is administered by the TRS Board of Trustees (TRS Board). Title 47 of the O.C.G.A. assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions to the State Legislature. The Teachers Retirement System of Georgia issues a publicly available separate financial report that can be obtained at <a href="https://www.trsga.com/publications">www.trsga.com/publications</a>.

**Benefits Provided:** TRS provides service retirement, disability retirement, and death benefits. Normal retirement benefits are determined as 2% of the average of the employee's two highest paid consecutive years of service, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service up to 40 years. An employee is eligible for normal service retirement after 30 years of creditable service, regardless of age, or after 10 years of service and attainment of age 60. Ten years of service is required for disability and death benefits eligibility. Disability benefits are based on the employee's creditable service and compensation up to the time of disability. Death benefits equal the amount that would be payable to the employee's beneficiary had the employee retired on the date of death. Death benefits are based on the employee's creditable service and compensation up to the date of death.

**Contributions:** Per Title 47 of the O.C.G.A., contribution requirements of active employees and participating employers, as actuarially determined, are established, and may be amended by the TRS Board. Contributions are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Employees were required to contribute 6.00% of their annual pay during fiscal year 2023. The RESA's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2023, was 19.98% of annual RESA payroll. For the current fiscal year, employer contributions to the pension plan were \$188,424.39 from the RESA.

#### **NOTE 5: INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2023, consisted of the following:

		Transfers From		
	_	General		
Transfers to	_	Fund		
Proprietary Fund	\$	133,086.89		

Transfers were used to move membership dues and fees revenue collected by the general fund to the proprietary fund for the purpose of funding salaries and benefits for the repair and technology department.

#### SOUTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY FINDING JUNE 30, 2023

#### **FINDING**

FS 2023-001 Internal Controls over Expenditures

Internal Control Impact: Material Weakness

Repeat of Prior Year Finding: FS 2022-001

#### **Description:**

The policies and procedures of the Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA) were insufficient to provide adequate internal controls over expenditures.

#### Criteria:

Management is responsible for designing and maintaining internal controls over expenditures that provide reasonable assurance that disbursements are for appropriate purposes, properly approved, adequately documented, processed according to established procedures and comply with state law.

#### **Condition:**

A review of twenty-two disbursements, totaling \$23,331.75 randomly selected in samples revealed that seven charges for consultants totaling \$16,152.50 did not include documentation to support the rates charged. Auditors were able to obtain documentation to support these charges from another source.

A review of all forty-four consequential credit card charges, totaling \$42,000.20 revealed that eleven credit card charges totaling \$7,661.87 did not have any supporting documentation, and that twenty-three credit card charges totaling \$20,037.13 did not have original invoices/receipts, purchasing approvals and/or receipts of goods documentation.

#### Cause:

In discussing these deficiencies with management, they stated that the lack of documentation and other deficiencies were a result of RESA policies and controls that were not properly implemented and followed.

#### **Effect:**

Failure to establish adequate controls over the expenditure process exposes the RESA to unnecessary risk of error and misuse of funds. In addition, the lack of controls could impact the reporting of the RESA's financial position and results of operations.

#### **Recommendation:**

Management should establish strong internal controls over expenditures, including credit card purchases and monitor these controls to ensure that they are properly followed. Purchase requests should be utilized, reviewed, and approved by appropriate personnel prior to purchases. Appropriate documentation should be maintained for all purchases, including but not limited to purchase requests, purchase approvals, original invoices, receipt of goods signatures. Purchasers and approvers should be adequately trained on the expenditure policies and procedures. Management should consider limiting the volume of credit card purchases and establish specific procedures for these types of transactions, which include maintaining original receipts and an approval process.

#### **Views of Responsible Officials:**

We concur with this finding.

### Southwest Georgia Regional Education Service Agency

#### **CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN - FINDING**

FS 2023-001 Internal Controls over Expenditures

Internal Control Impact: Material Weakness
Repeat of Prior Year Finding: FS 2022-001

#### Description:

The policies and procedures of the Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA) were insufficient to provide adequate internal controls over expenditures.

Corrective Action Plan: In FY24 and FY25, measures have been taken to ensure that policies and procedures relating to internal controls over expenditures are strictly adhered to.

For purchases not charged on the company credit card, the procedures are as follows: Prior to a purchase, a purchase order for the approximate amount of the purchase is issued upon confirmation from the finance officer that the funds are available for the purchase. The PO is signed by the Executive Director, and assigned a PO number when the PO is entered into PCGenesis to encumber the funds. The purchase order is then issued to the vendor. When the product or service is received, the appropriate personnel will sign off on the proof of delivery or proof of the rendered service indicating that the purchase is approved to pay upon receipt of invoice from the vendor. All checks are reviewed and signed by the Executive Director. In the E.D.'s absence, the P/L director can sign checks.

In certain cases, payments are issued without a purchase order. These payments would include employee travel expense reimbursements and payments for certain local supplies and services. In these cases, the Executive Director reviews and approves the travel expense reimbursement prior to payment. For other services, payment vouchers are prepared with receipts and/or invoices for the products or services rendered. Justification for the expenditure is indicated on the voucher. These vouchers must be approved by the Executive Director. Checks issued for these expenditures must be signed by the Executive Director or the P/L Director.

Credit Card charges: The purchases allowed on the credit card have been greatly reduced in quantity in FY24 and FY25 and the procedures for credit card purchases are as follows: Approved subscriptions (Adobe, Chat GPT) are scheduled to be billed to the credit card monthly. Receipts for these purchases are printed and placed with the monthly credit card file. Other purchases must include receipts and/or other approved documentation. Upon receipt of the monthly credit card statement, all receipts and documentation are verified before payment is issued. A spreadsheet of all charges is prepared monthly to assist in reconciling charges with documentation and to verify that the expenditures are charged to the correct general ledger account number.

**Consultant Contract Documentation**: Beginning in FY25, contracts that detail the terms of service and rates charged are issued for all professional learning and/or shared services consultants.

**Recordkeeping for Expenditures**: All records of expenditures are appropriately labeled and filed in one central location. These records can be easily located by appropriate business office personnel when required.

### Southwest Georgia Regional Education Service Agency

Estimated Completion Date: The new internal control procedures for expenditures and credit card charges were implemented during fiscal year 2024.

Internal Control procedures for Consultant Contract documentation were implemented in FY25.

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Signature:

Title: